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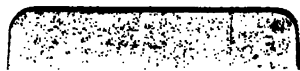
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# Guide to the United States

## THE JEWISH IMMIGRANT

A HEAVILY ILLUSTRATED TRANSLATION OF THE  
SECOND RUSSIAN EDITION

BY

JOHN POSTER CLARK



Published under the patronage of  
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE  
AMERICAN JEWISH

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*Wm. H. Taft*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

# **Guide to the United States**

**FOR**

## **THE JEWISH IMMIGRANT**

**A NEARLY LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE  
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**BY**

**JOHN FOSTER CARR**



**Published Under the Auspices of  
THE CONNECTICUT DAUGHTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**JOHN FOSTER CARR  
241 Fifth Avenue, New York  
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## **THE LAND OF THE IMMIGRANT.**

The United States has always been the land of the immigrant. Men of many different races are its citizens, and have made it great among the nations.

Columbus, an Italian, with four Jews in his ship's company, discovered this western world. Another Italian gave it the name of America. The Spaniards explored it, and planted their flags on it. The English followed, colonizing the land. The Dutch founded New York City. France settled eastern Canada. In the colonial days, also, Germans made settlements in Pennsylvania. Swedes built homes along the Delaware. Scotch and Huguenots went to the Carolinas to form their plantations.

The English gradually acquired power over all of these peoples within the territory that is now called the United States. In course of time they abused their power. They loaded the struggling colonists with unjust taxes, and oppressed them in countless ways. In the end, the colonists rose in revolt, and fought together for their liberty. Their victorious army was composed of soldiers of many different races; Jewish blood was shed on every battlefield; Haym Solomon, a Jew, gave his whole princely fortune to the cause of liberty. And when England called home her defeated battalions in 1781, our ancestors, united in victory, formed the union of a new nation.

In the early days of the Republic immigrants still kept coming, and helped build up the nation to power. But progress was so slow and the country so vast that when sixty years ago immigration began on a vaster scale, the greater part of the land was still uninhabited. In 1850 it was the Germans and Irish who crowded to our welcoming shores in great numbers. They soon became friends and Americans, and in 1861 again proved human brotherhood, for in our second great

war, for union and freedom of the negro slaves, they fought as bravely as if they had been brothers of one blood. And Jews were among them, serving the nation.

The Irish and Germans of those days came to us as poor as the Russian Jews, the Italians or the Greeks of to-day. Like these, too, they began to make their living humbly by hard and honest work. They have forgotten the poverty, unhappiness and oppression that drove them away from the old world. They have prospered, and they are now all Americans. They have all had their defects because they are human beings, but they have still had qualities that have helped make this country great and respected throughout the world.

And so to-day America gives the Jew refuge from persecution. She welcomes him gladly, for she knows his love of justice and righteousness. With her all men are equal, and she gives him the same rights and the same opportunities that immigrants in the past have found precious. Newcomers thus have many privileges. They may travel and live and buy and sell where they will. They pay no tax to religion, but support their own temples and churches voluntarily, as they should. They have the right of peace and the protection of the law. In return for all this, America asks only that they obey the law and do no wrong. If they are willing to make homes here for themselves and their families, America asks them to take citizenship and become Americans, too—members of this great family of the nation.

### **ENTERING THE COUNTRY AND THE LAW ON IMMIGRATION.**

The immigrant coming into the United States is obliged to submit to a very strict examination by various officials and doctors, to ascertain whether his coming is in accordance with the provisions of the law. In case of misunderstanding due to the fact that he does not understand English, and knows nothing of American laws, the immigrant will find it to his advantage



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The "Father of His Country" Commander in Chief in the War of the Revolution. First President of the Republic. Chief Author of the Independence of the United States.

Born February 22, 1732.

Died December 14, 1799.



to ask assistance and advice from the agents of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, which gives free assistance to immigrants immediately upon their arrival at Ellis Island. Several of the Society's agents are always there, and wear the words "Yiddish Committee" embroidered on their caps. The immigrant who needs assistance from these agents should hold in his hand or have pinned upon his coat, so that it can clearly be seen, the card of identification which has been given out by the ship's doctor or by an officer aboard the steamer. The agent will come to meet the immigrants and, when necessary, will act as their interpreter in the examination that is necessary before admission. There is a Kosher kitchen at Ellis Island.

The immigrants who have been admitted, but who have neither relatives nor friends to receive them, are taken by these same agents to the office of the Society. Here they will receive all the information of which they have need, and will be accompanied, together with their baggage, either to their respective destinations in other parts of the city, or to the railway station to continue their journey. The agents who undertake this duty are entirely worthy of confidence, and their services are rendered freely, without any charge whatever.

No one is allowed to enter the United States who has been induced or invited to emigrate by promises or offers of work or who has made a contract either verbal or written, implicit or explicit, by which he is guaranteed work of any kind. Those also are excluded who have been deported for such reason any time during the year preceding their arrival. The American law also excludes those who come with tickets that have been paid for either directly or indirectly by Societies, Associations, Municipalities, or Foreign States. But the law which forbids the entrance to persons who have come under promise or contract of labor is not applied to those belonging to professional classes of which it is impossible to find unemployed members in the United States. Nor does it apply to those who are actors, artists, public speakers, singers, priests of all

religions, professors of colleges or seminaries, members of the learned professions, servants, waiters, and cooks.

The United States law excludes foreigners who are idiots, imbeciles, weak-minded persons, epileptics, lunatics, and those who have suffered lunacy during the five years preceding their arrival, persons who have had two or more attacks of lunacy at any time preceding, paupers, those who do not appear equal to support themselves and are liable to become a public charge, professional beggars, persons afflicted with tuberculosis and contagious diseases, as well as those who, though not included in the above mentioned classes, shall be judged by the doctor who examines them as deficient mentally or physically, and in such a condition as presumes incapacity to earn the necessities of life. Polygamists, anarchists, prostitutes, and those guilty of crime involving moral turpitude are also excluded from the United States.

The children who are minors and the wife of a man who has only taken out his first paper, if found to be afflicted with contagious disease, have the right to ask that their deportation be deferred until it is ascertained that their disease is incurable. If it can be proved that it is curable, they will be at once permitted to disembark.

Persons of either sex under sixteen years of age are excluded unless accompanied by a parent.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has the power to admit to the United States under bond a foreigner who has been excluded because he is a cripple or physically weak, provided he be not afflicted with tuberculosis or other contagious disease. Any foreigner who, within a period of three years from the day of his arrival, shall be found in the United States in violation of the immigration law, and who might be included in one of the classes of the excluded immigrants, can be arrested and deported.

The provisions of the American law on immigration apply to all foreigners arriving in a port of the United

States, no matter in what class they may have travelled in crossing the ocean.

### **SOCIETIES HELPFUL TO THE NEW ARRIVAL.**

**The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society** at 229 East Broadway, New York City, gives the immigrant all needed information and assistance. The Home of this Society is open day and night. Here the Jew can get all friendly service to help his arriving friend or relative to land, or to communicate with him, if he has already arrived. Immigrant Jews should go exclusively to this Society for information, for guidance to destination, for hunting baggage. Otherwise they are likely to be swindled.

At the Home of this Society the immigrant Jew can have every reasonable assistance until he finds his relatives or friends, or until he finds work. Accommodations are provided for men, women and children. There is an interpreter for Oriental Jews as well as one for other Jews. Pen, ink, and paper are supplied free, as are also newspapers. Immigrants may use this Society as a forwarding address for letters. There are excellent baths, always at the free disposition of guests. A physician and a nurse are in attendance. The kitchen supplies excellent Kosher cooking. There is a synagogue in the building and prayers are said three times a day. There are facilities for the performance of every religious duty. Every service of this Society is given gratuitously. Jews may write to it for information and advice from any part of the United States.

**The Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls**, 320 Second Avenue, New York City, meets immigrant women and girls at Ellis Island. It gives them shelter, finds their relatives and friends, or obtains employment and proper homes for them. It gives information and advice; has classes in English and sewing clubs; has a bank. All services are free. Board and lodging costs \$3.00 a week.



### **WHERE TO GO FOR WORK.**

If you need work immediately on your arrival, even if you have an experienced friend, you should try to see if better work cannot be offered you. Do not go to a private employment agency unless you are certain that it is licensed by the state. All unlicensed employment agencies are kept by swindlers, who will rob you of your money, and perhaps send you to a job, where in spite of splendid promises you will not be paid for your work. Girls and young women should be on their guard, not only as to employment agencies; they should particularly distrust chance acquaintances who offer them work at high wages. Acceptance of such an offer may lead them into a perilous position.

Unless you speak English, it is impossible, in the skilled trades, to find just the work you wish. The Jews who have succeeded best in America have been those who have taken the first work that offered. It is important to begin immediately. America is a land of opportunities, and if you work faithfully and intelligently you will have many chances for advancement. If you have a choice, it is usually better to take a job at a distance from the city where you land.

**The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society** at 229 East Broadway, New York City, finds safe and remunerative work for newcomers **within the city**, and charges no fee whatever for doing so. Its employment agent is in his office from 8 to 10 A. M.

**The Industrial Removal Office** at 174 Second Avenue, New York City, finds employment, in both skilled and unskilled labor, for all Jews in **New York**, who desire to locate in towns in the interior of the **United States**, where conditions of employment are better. In the large seaport cities, particularly in New York, the cost of rent and living are higher than anywhere else, and on account of competition wages are low and work scarce.

The Removal Office has branches all over the United States, in charge of the most representative and respon-

sible Jews in each town. It has full industrial, economic, social and educational information of importance to Jews regarding all the principal centers of the United States. It has found profitable employment and homes for over 60,000 Jews, in every possible trade, in every state of the Union, in almost 1,400 towns and cities. It makes absolutely no charge either to employer or employee for its services. In all necessary cases, it pays all transportation expenses. It always has reliable and up-to-date information regarding the condition of the labor market in every part of the country, and under no circumstances will it direct or send applicants for work to places where a strike or a labor dispute of any kind is taking place. It carefully investigates every employer offering a job. The Removal Office also maintains a Bureau of Information and Advice for men who have a small capital which they would like to invest in business in the interior of the country. Immigrants may have the fullest confidence in this Society. The office hours are from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**Other Public Employment Offices.**—Some public employment offices are maintained by the National Government, some by the state, some by the city. Generally their jurisdiction does not extend beyond the city or state in which they are. With the exception of that at Los Angeles, California, which charges a fee of 25c. to those for whom they procure work, all public employment offices give their help gratuitously, both to workmen and employers, charging no fee of any kind. They are open to foreigners as well as to citizens. Such offices exist in every large city, and are easily found by the workman.

### **TRAVELLING IN THE UNITED STATES.**

If you are going further than New York, your railroad ticket should be bought either in Europe or at Ellis Island, because the special tariff for immigrants who come third class on the steamer, does not apply to those who have already entered the United States. Besides this, there is always a reduction from the regular

rate for groups of ten or more who are travelling together to the same destination. The amount of the reduction varies according to the railway line and the distance to be travelled. The average rate on the railways is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per mile; in groups of ten or more, 2c.

The American railroad and steamship companies make no charge for children under five years of age. For those between five and twelve years they charge half price. Those above twelve years pay full price, as if they were adults. All American railroads and steamships publish time-tables and maps which may be had freely for the asking.

The American railroads and steamships give free transportation to all baggage that does not weigh more than 150 pounds for each ticket. This is about equal to 70 kilograms. There is a moderate charge for excess weight.

For every trunk or valise that you deliver to the baggage office for transportation upon the same train with you, you will receive a brass check upon which there is stamped a number corresponding to that on the check which is placed upon your trunk or valise. When you reach your destination you can only get possession of your baggage again by presenting this check. In case of loss, the railway company's liability is limited by law in some states to \$100.00, in other states \$150.00, for the baggage carried upon each ticket.

Most American railway stations are divided into two parts, one for men and one for women. The men always have the privilege of sitting in the women's waiting room, when this is not private, provided they do not smoke and do not spit. The women's waiting room is more desirable because it is much cleaner and more attractive.

The American railway carriage is not composed of separate compartments, but of double seats ranged on either side of a long aisle. They are all of one class, except the Pullmans, which are cars of special luxury and expensive. To travel in these an extra ticket must

be bought. All American railway trains carry drinking water, and each railway coach is provided with separate toilet rooms for the two sexes, labelled respectively, "Men," "Women."

Every train is provided with a smoking car. In all other cars, as well as in the trolleys, subways and elevated railways, smoking is absolutely forbidden.

In travelling long distances in the United States the railroads have immigrant trains and tourists' sleeping cars. In these last the seats are made into beds at night. The dining-cars that sometimes accompany these trains are expensive, and you should buy the food you need for your journey before starting. There are frequently restaurants at the stations at which you stop. Yet you can never know how long the train will remain at each station, so that if you are not used to travelling in America, you will often be in danger of being left behind. Coffee, tea, and milk can always be had on the dining-cars at moderate cost, and each tourists' car contains a small stove at which these may be heated.

Until you are used to travelling in America you will need to be very careful about changing trains. Always be sure that you are in the right one, and do not be afraid of asking questions.

In travelling in the United States, always take a steamer where you can, for they are much cheaper than the railroads, provided that travelling by sea does not too greatly prolong your journey. Trolley-cars, stages and omnibuses are always cheap. Cabs and carriages are always expensive. Never use them unless you have to, and then never unless a distinct bargain has been made with the driver.

**WARNING.**—When you arrive in a railroad station in a large city, you will be surrounded by men, often wearing badges, who offer to carry your baggage or conduct you to your destination. You may believe these men to be officials of the railroad company. They are not. They are generally agents of carriage and

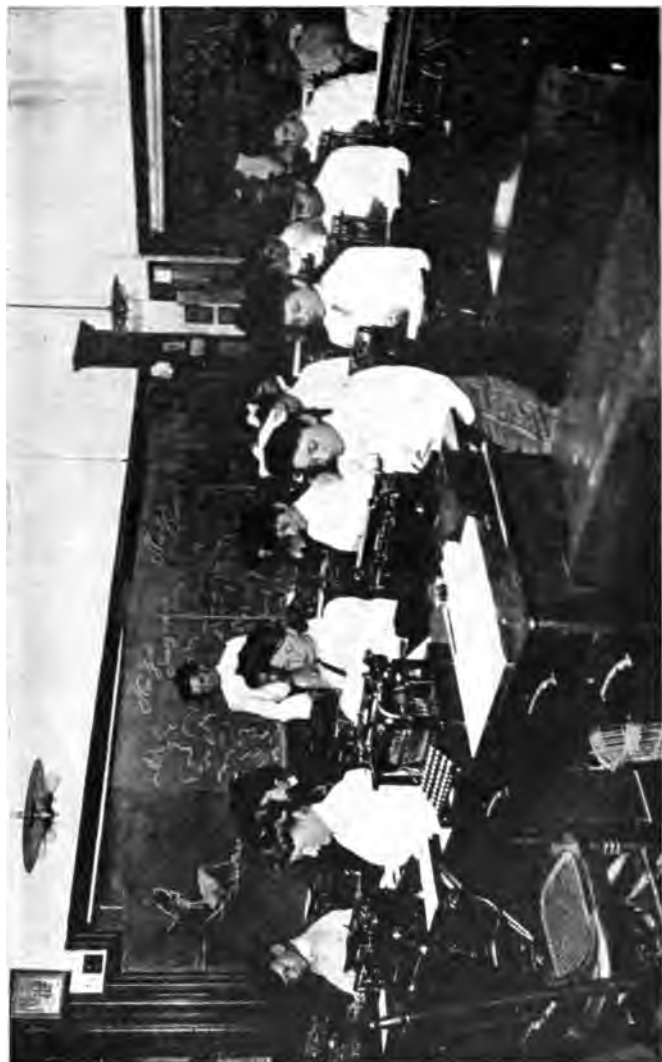
**express companies, who often make heavy charges for small services.**

If you need to know how to find some street, go to a policeman. If you do not speak English, show him the address of the place to which you wish to be directed. Such addresses, those who travel in America, and who do not know English, should always carry with them, clearly and exactly written.

### **LEARN ENGLISH.**

English is absolutely indispensable to the workman. He needs it in order to find work. He needs it to take directions and have his work explained. He needs it unless he is willing to work for the smallest wages with no hope of increase. He needs it when he is in difficulties to avoid interested helpers. He needs it to protect himself without requiring the help of the law. He needs it to understand words of warning and keep out of danger, for every year hundreds of immigrants are hurt or killed in America, because they do not understand the shouts of warning, or do not know how to read danger signals, when a few English words might have saved their lives. You cannot be in America a single day without understanding the necessity of speaking the same language that all other men in America speak.

Patience and perseverance will enable you to make rapid progress in this strange tongue that seems so difficult, and when you can do without an interpreter, and do not have to depend upon children to explain your wants, you will be like a dumb man who has suddenly had the gift of speech. You will then be on a level of equality with the native. You will have at your command every advantage that the country offers. The trade schools will offer you great help for your advancement. You can earn a higher salary, and a new world will be opened to your ambition. So that English means much more than ability to communicate with others. It is the door to American life and citizen-



FIVE PUBLIC EVENING BUSINESS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN NEW YORK



ship. And just because America is a land of immigrants, and because our future depends upon the immigrants, it is the duty of our newcomers to learn English rapidly as a preparation for intelligent citizenship.

**How You Can Learn English Quickly:**—There is a better way than wearying yourself with a grammar and dictionary. Learn to speak it in the natural way, as a small child learns to speak any language—by the ear. Listen carefully to English whenever you hear it spoken. Pay attention to the sounds that you hear; and so, though at first they will be meaningless to you, after a few days you will find that you are learning a great many English words.

The eye can be of use too. The English letters that you do not know are soon learned. The signs on store windows and offices, on wagons and posters, will all help to identify strange words to you. Buy one of the cheap illustrated American papers every night (they cost so little, one cent a copy) and try to study out the news. After you have made a little progress, buy the weekly papers that are illustrated. Buy a ten-cent magazine and study it.

Do not be afraid to ask questions, even if you have to use gestures to make yourself understood. The one English phrase: "What do you call this?" will enable you to become your own teacher. Ask the names of the simple things of our daily life, the parts of your body, of the different articles of clothing, of food, the names of familiar objects in the house, the street, and the shop. Go to American theatres, and later to lectures in English. Do not be afraid to use the words that you have learned, no matter how imperfectly you pronounce them. English has but few sounds that will be new to you, and these are soon learned. The one difficulty is that words are not always pronounced as they are spelled. But you will soon make progress. Before many days you will be able to ask your way about the streets, and in an incredibly short time you will be able to make yourself understood in most matters, although you may not speak very good English. Practice what



you know patiently and industriously. Do not be discouraged.

The best help you can get will be from those who speak English. Make friends with Americans. If possible, for the first six months go and live among Americans. Find an American boarding house, if you can; for this will do much more for you than give you the chance of learning English. You will be learning many important things about the United States, as well as the customs and ways of American family life, and you will be learning to understand the ideas and ideals of our Republic.

If you have a family, avoid the congested parts of the city. Make a home in the suburbs, where you will not only learn English more rapidly, but will find better and cheaper rooms, and more healthful surroundings.

In spite of what others can do for you, you will be your own best teacher. You will find that without much effort you can learn fifteen or twenty words in a day. This will soon give you a working, helpful knowledge of English. For when you have accumulated a vocabulary of four hundred words, that you can use easily, you will begin to feel at home in America.

Then go, if you can, to an American night school. Its instruction is not all you need. It is only open seven months of the year. And you will be tired after your day's work; and like very many there you will often be tempted to give up the night school. But again, I say, patience and courage!

### **SCHOOLS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The United States has been called the land of the school house. In its common schools there are now more than half a million teachers, and very nearly eighteen million pupils. Our people believe so strongly in the necessity of education that in all the states chil-



THE SALUTE TO OUR FLAG.  
Born in every part of the world, but children all of their new-adopted country.



dren are obliged to be sent to school until they are fourteen years of age. In New York a parent who deliberately keeps his child out of school is liable to be fined \$50 and sent to prison for thirty days. Those immigrants are most welcome who appreciate best the advantages of education, and are willing to make many sacrifices to give their children the best education possible. A good education will not only help a boy to become a better man, but will enable him to earn more money, be more respected, and take a position that would be impossible for those who have left school when they were only fourteen years of age. This is just as important for girls as for boys. Insist on your children going to school every day. Accept no excuses. Make the acquaintance of your child's teacher. She will be your useful friend and adviser.

In America the best instruction may be had entirely without cost, from the lowest children's schools up to the university. Children are allowed, but not forced, to go to the kindergarten when they are five years old. Here they may remain one year. But when the child is six years old—seven years in some states—he is obliged by law to go to school. He then enters the primary school. Here he remains for five years. When he is eleven he is usually able to enter the grammar school, from which he should graduate when he is fourteen. During these years he learns reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing. Most American schools, particularly in the large cities, offer a great many other important advantages of instruction. For in addition to the studies I have mentioned, they teach manual training, which helps to give both boys and girls a useful preparation for life. And this is not all, for besides the public schools, in all our large cities, as well as in many smaller ones, there are a great variety of technical and trade schools which give instruction in many branches, either freely or at very low cost. Such schools teach boys carpentry, plumbing, plastering, painting, steam and hot water fitting, sheet-metal working, blacksmithing, printing,

pattern making, electrical work, art, mechanical and architectural drawing, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, science, and modern and ancient languages. In similar schools girls are also taught bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, science and modern languages as well as cooking, housekeeping, all kinds of machine and hand sewing, dressmaking, millinery, and embroidery.

High schools are public and free, and may be entered when the boy or girl is fourteen years of age. They prepare for the university, which offers a great variety of courses in every branch of learning, and in the special education that is necessary for every kind of professional life.

In all cities and large towns there are night schools which are open seven months in the year. In some states the law gives the night school privilege to every district with over 10,000 inhabitants. These night schools offer the same course as the day schools, and are open not only to children who have passed the age when they are required by law to attend the day school, but also to adult foreigners, for whose benefit they give special instruction in English. Ask for the address of these schools.

Besides these public night schools, there are a great many other special schools held at night where instruction is given freely, or at a very low cost. Among these are many kinds of industrial schools and commercial colleges. In New York City, Cooper Union, the Settlement Houses give instruction in many subjects that are necessary for young men who are ambitious to get on in the world. Besides all these, after you have mastered English, there are the correspondence schools, from which you can have instruction by mail if you are so situated that you cannot attend regular schools.

And in addition to all these, as a kind of popular university, there is the system of lectures given at the public schools, during seven months of the year, on history, travel, industry, art, literature, physics, electricity, and chemistry. They are accompanied by

scientific experiments and are illustrated by the stereopticon and by moving pictures. Many of these lectures are given in Yiddish and deal with the history, institutions, geography, and great men of all nations. Entrance is absolutely free, and no permission need be obtained. There is not even the formality of registering your name. Subjects are announced by notices placarded on the school buildings and in newspapers. Such courses of lectures are given at more than fifty schools in New York City.

There are many other educational advantages that our cities give freely. The public library in New York has many branches. Without a cent's cost men and women can go to them and read and study books and papers in Yiddish and in other languages. They can have the use of books from which they can learn the English language, and the laws and customs of the United States, as well as works of fiction, travel, science, etc. Giving the necessary references, any resident of the city can have the privilege of borrowing books. Ordinarily two books may be borrowed at one time, and these may be kept two weeks. For most of the books the loan may be renewed for another two weeks on request.

Of special value to Jewish immigrants in New York City, there is:

**The Educational Alliance**, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. This Society holds evening classes in English. It gives lectures on American geography, history, government; on American life, customs, manners. These lectures begin in Yiddish, and when pupils have made some progress in English, they are simply given in that language. There are classes in physical training for both men and women. For the men there are also classes in manual training and telegraphy. For the women there are classes in sewing and dress-making, millinery, Kosher cooking and the care of children. These classes are all free, or cost but a few cents each night.

**The Young Men's Hebrew Association**, at 92nd

Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, is chiefly of use to those who have already learned English. It has classes in commercial studies and modern languages, given at moderate cost. It has a large law library. It gives lectures and concerts and holds religious meetings. It has several literary societies and social clubs, a well equipped gymnasium and swimming pool, and a summer camp.

**The Young Women's Hebrew Association**, 1578 Lexington Avenue, New York City, heartily welcomes all Jewish girls and young women. Besides classes in English to foreigners, in dressmaking, embroidery, stenography, typewriting, book-keeping, singing, Hebrew, and physical culture, it has a free Information and Employment Bureau, social and literary clubs, lectures, dances, entertainments, and Friday evening religious services. It has a dormitory, and offers an excellent, attractive home at low cost.

**The Hebrew Technical Institute**, 36 Stuyvesant Street, New York City, trains boys for practical work, and offers a three year course comprising a trade and English.

**The Baron de Hirsch Trade School**, 222 East 64th Street, New York City, prepares Jewish young men for the trades of carpenter, plumber, machinist, electrician, house, fresco and sign painting.

**The Hebrew Technical School for Girls**, 15th Street and Second Avenue, New York City, offers courses in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, dressmaking, hand sewing, millinery, embroidery and designing. Pupils must be over fourteen years of age and must know English. Has an employment bureau for graduates. Cost very low.

Among other educational opportunities are the following:

In New York City, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, which is the largest art gallery in America and is rich in both ancient and modern masters.

In New York, also, there is the Museum of Natural



**A Free Public Evening School—Teaching English to Adult Foreigners--Men and Women of Many Nations.**  
**AMERICANS-TO-BE.**





History, at Seventy-ninth Street and Central Park West, which is remarkable for the number and extent of its collections of stuffed animals and birds from every part of the country; collections of Indian work, models of Indian life, relics of our ancient American civilizations.

The Aquarium at the Battery, in New York, is said to be second only to the famous aquarium in Naples. The Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park are particularly rich in wonderful collections of native American plants. Its Zoological Garden is in many respects the best in the world.

Wherever you go, it is always very easy to find out just what educational opportunities of this sort are freely offered to the public. They will serve not only for your amusement and pleasure, but for the best education of which you are capable, and so permit you to earn more money and more fully enjoy life.

### **THERE IS PROSPERITY AND HEALTH ON THE FARM.**

The cost of food is rising in America, and so the profits of farming and gardening are constantly increasing. For many Jews here is an excellent chance of work and prosperous living.

Work in the city at good wages is often only temporary, and in cities frequently come those crises that throw men out of work. These periods of idleness quickly consume the savings you have accumulated by your labor. But by farming a poor man in a short time can often become independent, if besides some absolutely necessary experience of agriculture, he has persistence, industry and common intelligence. Country life is healthier for yourself and your family. You are protected from diseases common in the city, and, more important still, the moral health of your boys and girls will be better protected. And in the country the Jew finds an advantage of peace and happiness that are impossible in the city, because in the city it is difficult for him to observe the Sabbath as his conscience dictates;

but in the country he has complete religious freedom, and in peace can worship God according to the custom of his fathers.

Thousands of Jews are succeeding here in farming and gardening. To succeed, you need to understand American farming and follow the methods that are making others successful. There are many practical opportunities of obtaining this knowledge.

**HOW TO BECOME A FARMER:—Agricultural Schools and Colleges.** For Jewish young men there is the **Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School**, at Woodbine, New Jersey. This is open to all able-bodied young men who have a working knowledge of English. The course is of one or two years. Board and tuition are free. There is also the **National Farm School**, at Farm School, Pennsylvania. The requirements of admission are nearly the same as for the Baron de Hirsch School, but the course is four years.

Besides these, every state in the United States has an **Agricultural College** and Experiment Station supported by the Government, and tuition is free to all residents of the state. The course is generally of four years, though there are many special courses, some as short as six weeks. For the regular course an examination is required, which is about equal to that set for the sixth class of a **Gymnasium** or **Real Schule**. For the shorter courses only a working knowledge of English is necessary and ability to profit by the instruction. There are many opportunities for graduates of such colleges in the Government service, in teaching, the management of estates, and similar positions.

**THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE** is probably the largest and best organized in the world. It employs thousands of scientists and experts and distributes freely pamphlets and bulletins containing information on every branch of agriculture. Every state also has a department doing similar work.

Of the greatest use to Jewish farmers and Jews who

wish to become farmers is the **Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society**, at 174 Second Avenue, New York City. It is a foundation of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. It publishes "The Jewish Farmer," an illustrated monthly magazine in Yiddish, for those who, knowing no English, cannot read the government agricultural publications. It has travelling instructors who lecture to farmers, organize them into associations and advise them as to their work. It also has free scholarships given children of Jewish farmers for the winter term of agricultural colleges, when their work can best be spared at home.

This Society through its free **Farm Labor Bureau** finds positions for those who wish to work on farms. Some are placed with Jewish farmers, but the largest number go to Gentile farmers. This enables men of ability to learn American farming methods, learn English and quickly become Americans. Many who seek positions as farm hands have more or less capital of their own, and their only purpose in seeking such work is to gain the necessary knowledge before embarking on their own account. For the Jew wishing to become a farmer, there is no better way of finding out if he is fitted for agriculture. Such positions are easiest obtained for single men.

Besides such practical educational work, this Society assists Jewish immigrants to become farmers in other ways. It gives free advice. It helps find suitable farms, even buys moderate priced farms, which it sells to worthy applicants at cost, for a small cash payment, the remainder of the purchase price being paid on easy terms. It has established a Purchasing Bureau, through which farmers can buy the best seeds, fertilizer, and machinery at fair prices and on moderate terms.

This Society assists the Jewish farming communities in organizing themselves for their material, social and religious improvement and has assisted in the organization of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America.

**Jewish immigrants are urged to consult this Society**

**before buying a farm.** If at a distance, they may write in any language.

**SPECIAL ADVICE TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BECOME FARMERS.** Fertile land is cheap in the United States, often as cheap as \$35 an acre. Some men start with nothing and make wonderful progress. But not every Jew is a farmer, and some start with a good capital and lose it all. **Never buy a farm in a hurry. Never buy a farm unless you have capital enough to keep you the entire first year.**

Don't think of buying a farm, if your wife does not like farm life. A farm is a home, as well as a business. Don't buy a farm, if you have no patience and resolution to bear hardships. Don't buy a farm without farming experience. Don't go into partnership on a farm.

Don't buy a farm or pay a deposit on a farm, unless you are sure of its value. Conditions of climate and soil differ greatly in this country. Ask responsible and experienced farmers nearby. Find out how the last owner prospered. Ten acres of good land are better than a hundred of poor land. The building must be good, the roads good, the railroad station and market near. There must be good schools for your children. Beware of farm agents.

Don't buy a farm unless you will have money enough left for live stock, tools, working capital and living expenses. Don't forget interest, taxes, insurance.

Don't buy a farm with a large mortgage. Have nothing to do with a "standing mortgage." Unless a mortgage provides for a definite time of repayment, it is payable on demand. Have your mortgages payable in small annual installments, or after a period of five years.

Don't buy a farm without consulting a responsible lawyer. Let him make the contract and search the title. His fee will save money and worry.

After you have bought your farm, insure your buildings in a good company. And don't forget to notify

the agent of any alterations in your buildings, or any changes in your mortgage.

After the farm is bought, general farming is safest for a beginning. Until you have experience, it is dangerous to plant special crops, or to attempt poultry raising, on a large scale.

### **SOME NOTES ON JEWS IN AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Jews now have successful market gardens, farms and agricultural colonies scattered all over the land. These have nearly all the conveniences and luxuries of our civilization. They have daily postal service, telegraphs and telephones, synagogues and schools. They have fifty Farmers' Organizations. Some of their successes have been remarkable, but it must be remembered that every remarkable success is the result of remarkable work, with arms of iron and wills of steel.

There are over 5,000 Jewish farming families in the United States, probably comprising 30,000 souls. They are to be found in nearly every state in the Union, but the vast majority of them are in the states of the Eastern seaboard, chiefly in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. We add a list of the principal farming colonies in these states, with the names of their associations. If you think that you would like to join one of these colonies, write for information and advice to the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, 174 Second Avenue, New York City.

#### **NEW YORK.**

Group.	No. of Farmers.	Associations.
Livingston Manor, 16		Livingston Manor Jewish Farmers' Association.
Parksville,	66	Parksville Jewish Farmers' Association.
Ferndale,	78	Hebrew Farmers' Association of Ferndale and Stevensville.
Hurleyville,	140	Hebrew Farmers' Association

Group.	No. of Farmers.	Associations.
		of Fallsburg and Hurleyville.
Monticello,	57	Monticello Jewish Farmers' Association.
Centreville,	99	Jewish Farmers' Association of Centreville Station.
Mountaindale,	86	Jewish Farmers' Association of Mountaindale.
Ellenville,	90	Hebrew Farmers' Association of Ellenville.
Greenfield,	68	Hebrew Aid Society of Briggs Street.
Kerhonkson,	57	Hebrew Farmers' Association of Kerhonkson and Accord.
Nassau,	91	Hebrew Benevolent Farmers' Association of Rensselaer County.
Syracuse,	20	Jewish Farmers' Association of Manlius.
Queens,	25	Suburban Milk Producers' As- sociation.
New Lots,	25	New Lots Dairymen's Associa- tion.
Spring Glen,	18	Spring Glen Hebrew Aid So- ciety.
NEW JERSEY.		
Flemington,	48	Flemington Jewish Farmers' Circle.
Pine Brook,	33	Jewish Farmers' Association of Pine Brook.
Jamesburg,	56	Jamesburg Hebrew Farmers' Association.
New Brunswick,	32	Jewish Farmers' Association of Middlesex County.
Highstown,	119	First United Hebrew Farmers' Association of Highstown.
Lakewood,	16	Lakewood Jewish Farmers' As- sociation.

Group.	No. of Farmers.	Associations.
Rosenhayn,	106	Rosenhayn Jewish Farmers' Association.
Carmel,	84	Cumberland County Jewish Farmers' Association.
Alliance,	129	Norma and Alliance Farmers' Association.
Malaga,	34	Malaga Jewish Farmers' Association.
Woodbine,	37	Cape May County Jewish Farmers' Association.

## CONNECTICUT.

Colchester,	147	Colchester Jewish Farmers' Association.
Turnerville,	14	Hebrew Farmers' Association of Turnerville.
Chesterfield,	32	Independent Hebrew Farmers' Association.
East Lyme,	24	East Lyme Hebrew Farmers' Association.
Lebanon,	24	Lebanon Jewish Farmers' Association.
Vantic,	55	Bozrahville Jewish Farmers' Association.
Oakdale,	65	Raymond Hill Jewish Farmers' Association.
North Canton,	13	North Canton Jewish Farmers' Association.
Ellington,	66	Connecticut Jewish Farmers' Association of Ellington.
Willimantic,	30	Willimantic Jewish Farmers' Association.
Stepney,	66	Jewish Farmers' Association of Fairfield County.
Cornwall Bridge,	24	Cornwall Bridge Jewish Farmers' Association.



## MASSACHUSETTS.

Group.	No. of Farmers.	Associations.
Medway,	57	Eastern Massachusetts Jewish Farmers' Association.
Great Barrington,	79	Berkshire County Jewish Farm- ers' Association.
Attleboro,	20	

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Bucks,	35	Bucks County Jewish Farmers' Association.
Montgomery,	34	

## OHIO.

Cleveland,	51	
Cincinnati,	31	

## INDIANA.

Knox,	15	
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## MICHIGAN.

Benton Harbor,	43	
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## NEBRASKA.

Cherry,	19	
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## NORTH DAKOTA.

Bowman,	43	Northwestern Jewish Farmers' Association.
Wilton,	49	Hebrew Farmers' Association of Burleigh Co.
Ashley,	57	Sulzberger Colony of Jewish Farmers.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Perkins,	29	
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## WASHINGTON.

Lake Bay,	14	Jewish Farmers' Association of State of Washington.
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## WYOMING.

Torrington,	29	
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## **THE GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The United States occupies the most habitable and fertile part of the North American continent. Its area is about as large as that of all Europe: 3,602,990 square miles. Its population is about 92 millions. It is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The whole country is divided into 48 states, but these do not include the District of Columbia, or the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, or island possessions, like the Philippines.

The Atlantic coast is bordered by broad and fertile plains covered with populous cities. At varying distances from the sea these plains end in the Appalachian range of mountains. West of the Appalachian Mountains there is the enormously broad stretch of the country whose great rivers flow into the Mississippi. The western part of this gradually rises, a vast arid region called the American Desert, to the Rocky Mountains. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast, but at a far narrower distance, with further deserts intervening, there are the mountain ranges of the Cascades and the Sierras.

The great rivers of America are longer and broader than those of Europe. Some of them are navigable for hundreds of miles, and are covered with steamboats laden with traffic. These rivers supply water and electric power for the running of factories and trolley cars and the lighting of cities.

The United States is a country extraordinarily rich in natural resources, and it is so new that many of these are still untouched. It has wonderful mines of coal, iron, copper, silver, and gold. Its forests cover 500,000,000 acres, and the amount of lumber sawed annually reaches 40 billions of square feet. This consists of wood largely of cone bearing trees, but it includes many valuable hard woods, such as oak, walnut and ash.

The cultivated area of the United States increased enormously during the last ten years, largely on account of the new system of irrigating the dry lands of the West. During this time one million new farms were created. In spite of the other riches and resources of the United States, agriculture is the greatest source of our national wealth. It employs 35% of all the labor we use. Our farms count 1,002,770,000 acres; they have a total value of \$34,000,000,000; their annual products amount to \$8,000,000,000. Owing to the vast extent of the country, and its variety of climate, its agricultural products are of great diversity. They run from oranges and cotton to wheat and wool.

The climate of the United States offers the greatest variety, from the perpetual snows of Alaska to the tropic heat of Porto Rico. Speaking generally, our climate is variable and the temperature is often subject to abrupt changes. The extremes of cold and heat are most severely felt along the Atlantic coast and in the Mississippi Valley. In the extreme south, along the Mexican border and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, the heat of the summer is intense. But here, as in California, the winter temperature is mild. Not only in California, but along the whole Pacific coast, the climate is uniform and mild, the divisions of the year being principally those of wet and dry seasons.

### **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The United States forms a Federal Republic, composed of different states, which are at once both independent and united together. The Government of the United States is based upon a fundamental written law, which is called the Constitution. And this is the supreme law of the land.

The Constitution was adopted in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1787, when, after we had freed ourselves from the dominion of the English, the delegates of the thirteen original colonies met together to agree upon a form of government. The thirteen original states have now become forty-eight.



**THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.**  
**In This Building the Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate, of the United States, Meets.**



In this country there are two governments, the Federal Government and the State Government. Through both the people rule the country by the means of representatives, who are elected by the citizens.

To the Federal Government belong exclusively the control of the relations with foreign countries, the ordering of peace and war, the control of the army and navy. It regulates commerce with other countries, as well as that between the several states. It maintains the postal service, lays and collects duties. It alone coins money; prints bank notes; punishes counterfeiting and piracy; grants patents and copyrights; fixes weights and measures; enacts the laws governing immigration and naturalization. In all other powers the separate states have sovereign jurisdiction.

The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three departments: The Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary.

(1) The Executive—the President, who must be native born, is elected once in four years. He sees that the laws enacted by Congress are faithfully carried out. He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. He appoints the members of his cabinet—his advisers—who have charge of the different departments of the government, but are responsible to him alone. He appoints to many important offices. He recommends laws to Congress which he thinks useful to be enacted. He has a limited power of veto over laws passed by Congress. He conducts the foreign policy of the government and negotiates treaties with foreign powers; but these must be ratified by the Senate.

(2) The Legislative, which enacts the laws, and consists of the Senate—two Senators are elected by each state legislature to serve six years—and the House of Representatives. The Representatives serve for two years and are elected directly by the people of the different states, their number being in proportion to the population of the state. The Senate and the House of Representatives together form the Congress, and this meets in Washington, the Capitol of the United States.

There are now in the Federal Congress ninety-six Senators and 396 Representatives.

(3) The Judiciary, with its four sets of courts administering the federal laws. The highest and most important of these is the Supreme Court, which decides Federal cases as a final court of appeal. It has jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction, in cases affecting ambassadors, and in suits between states.

### **THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.**

The state governments are modelled closely after the Federal Government. They also have the three divisions of power: executive, legislative, and judiciary. The chief executive of each state is called the governor, who is elected for a term varying from one to four years. His duties are chiefly concerned with the execution of the laws. Each state has a legislature consisting of two houses, Senate and Assembly, but both elected directly by the people. Each state has both civil and criminal courts administering the State laws. Each state is divided into counties and townships, sometimes parishes, with cities, towns and villages, all having wide powers of local government, with local officials and police to enforce the laws.

### **WHY YOU SHOULD BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(1) It is the first duty of gratitude to the land that has welcomed you; that gives you and your family a prosperous living, and the protection of the laws; that educates your children; that grants you all the privileges that belong to its native sons. You cannot honestly neglect this duty.

(2) It is also your duty to become a citizen out of love for your own nation. The foreign nations that are most honored and respected in the United States are precisely those whose emigrants in the greatest number become citizens.

(3) It is a duty to yourself and your family to become a citizen and voter, and help select the men who

are to represent you, govern you, and see that your rights are respected.

(4) A man counts for nothing in the United States until he becomes a voter. But once a citizen and a voter you receive greater consideration, not only from the public, but from the police, the courts, and all authorities.

(5) Citizens enjoy certain exclusive rights and privileges. As a naturalized citizen you will have the same rights as the native born. You can get employment at better paid forms of labor. You will be eligible for certain government positions, which the citizen can obtain by passing rather elementary examinations. You can be elected to any public office except that of President.

(6) When you are admitted to citizenship, your wife also becomes a citizen, without other formality.

(7) If you travel abroad, as a citizen, you will have the protection of the United States Government against illegal arrest and unjust penalties.

(8) As a citizen you will have greater right to public assistance for yourself and family in case of necessity.

(9) In case of death of a citizen by accident through the negligence of another, there is the right, in all states, of recovery of damages through the courts, by the wife and children. This right has not always been granted to the families of those who are not citizens, unless they reside in the United States.

### **HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Immediately after your arrival in the United States you should go to a Federal court and make your declaration under oath that you intend to become a citizen. You do not need to be able to speak English to do this. Any immigrant over eighteen years of age may at any time make such declaration. In making this declaration you must give the same name as that on your certificate of landing, and you must remember the name of the ship on which you came, and the exact



date of your arrival. To obtain the necessary certificate of this declaration of intention ("the first paper") you must pay a court fee of one dollar.

In many cities of the United States there are societies that help immigrants in the formalities necessary to become a citizen. In New York the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street gives lectures on this subject and supplies all necessary information. And the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, at 229 East Broadway, gives lectures to newly arrived immigrants on this subject, assists in securing first papers, gives all needed physical help, assisting in filling out blanks and accompanying the applicant to court, when necessary. If you live in another city, and can obtain help in no other way, you may write for advice to any Yiddish paper that is published in the United States.

After five years of continuous residence in the United States, and after at least two years, and not more than seven years, from the granting of your first paper, you may apply to the court for full citizenship. Producing your first paper, you must then prove by the oath of two citizens who know you that you have lived in this country without returning to Europe at least five years, continuously—the last one of which you must have lived in the state in which you made application for citizenship. You must produce a certificate of landing, which is obtained from the immigration officer in charge at the port where you landed. You must give your approval to our form of government and prove by your witnesses that you are a person of good morals and law abiding character. You must take oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Unless you are a mute or have settled on government land, as a homesteader, you must be able to speak English. You must prove that you are capable of exercising the duties of citizenship. This means that you must be able to explain the organization of the government and know how the laws are made and administered. The chapters on the Government of the

United States, and the State Governments in this book contain information sufficient to enable you to answer **nearly all** questions that judges **usually** ask on these subjects. Learn these chapters thoroughly. The list of questions and answers that are sold about the streets are misleading and are of little use. To register this application and for the subsequent hearing, the court fee is four dollars.

Ninety days after this, accompanied by two witnesses, you must visit the court again and declare again under oath the truth of all the statements in your application. If you then prove to the satisfaction of the court that you are worthy to become a citizen, you are granted full citizenship papers.

**WARNING**—There are no fees or charges of any kind beyond these above mentioned, unless witnesses are required by court order to attend, or depositions are to be taken.

### **NOTES ABOUT NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP.**

An anarchist or a polygamist cannot become a citizen of the United States.

A foreign sailor, who, after having declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, has served three consecutive years on a United States merchant vessel, has the right to claim full citizenship papers and be admitted by the court upon proof of such three years' service in an American ship.

Any one born in the United States is a citizen, even if his parents were born abroad and never became citizens.

When a court has granted citizenship to a man he is an American citizen in every part of the country. His citizenship papers will everywhere obtain for him his full rights. If he should lose these, he can obtain duplicates from the court which granted them.

Any naturalized citizen who within the five years succeeding that in which he acquired American citizen-

ship returns to his native country and takes up his abode there is no longer considered a citizen and loses all right of citizenship.

The right to vote may be forfeited by the commission of a crime.

### **THE LAWS.**

In the United States we enjoy great personal liberty, and there is little that the government, either State or Federal, asks of the citizen. It interferes little with our daily life. It does not even demand that we register our place of residence at the town or city hall, or with the police. But the first duty imposed upon all, foreigners as well as natives, is obedience to the law. Many laws are broken unwittingly by the new-comer, who thus in spite of ignorance is often severely punished. Some laws common to all civilized nations carry penalties very different from those imposed in Europe. And there are special laws relating to children, to education, and to labor that the immigrant ought to know. There are also a few laws peculiar to the crowded life of our great American cities that need to be carefully studied.

In all these matters I have made the laws of the state of New York the standard, because New York is the chief immigrant center of the United States, and because most of its laws here quoted are in their main features the laws of nearly all the other important states.

### **STUDY THESE LAWS CAREFULLY.**

**OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY**—In order to be married, a girl must have the consent of her parents until she is eighteen years of age. A man who induces her to break this law is liable to a penalty that may reach as much as ten years. Penal Law, Section 70.

It is a crime for any man to have sexual intercourse with a girl who is not his wife, if she is under the age



LITTLE AMERICANS OF ANCIENT RACES MENDING THE OLD FLAG.



of eighteen years. Maximum penalty ten years in prison. It makes no difference whether the girl consented to the intercourse, or whether she is of bad character, or whether the man believed that she was over eighteen years of age.

It is a crime to commit a nuisance in the street, or to use profane or obscene language.

**IT IS A CRIME SEVERELY PUNISHED IN ALL STATES FOR A MAN TO STRIKE HIS WIFE.**

**BIGAMY**—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another person, is guilty of the crime of bigamy. Maximum penalty 5 years in prison. Penal Law, Section 340.

**THE FACT THAT THE FIRST WIFE LIVES IN EUROPE AND HAS NEVER BEEN TO THIS COUNTRY MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.**

If the other person knowingly enters into a bigamous marriage, he or she is likewise guilty of a crime. Maximum penalty five years in prison. Penal law, Section 343.

**A DIVORCE GRANTED BY A RABBI TO A JEW, LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE AMERICAN COURTS. A MAN OR WOMAN RE-MARRYING AFTER SUCH A DIVORCE IS LIABLE TO THE PENALTY FOR BIGAMY.**

**DESERTION**—IT IS A CRIME FOR A MAN TO ABANDON HIS FAMILY, LEAVING CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 16 YEARS UNPROVIDED FOR, OR TO NEGLECT TO PROVIDE FOR THEM ACCORDING TO HIS MEANS. A MAN SO ABANDONING HIS FAMILY MAY BE ARRESTED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OR HE MAY BE BROUGHT FROM ANY STATE OF THE UNION,

**AND SENT TO JAIL FOR TWO YEARS. PENAL LAW, SECTION 480.**

**DESERTING A CHILD UNDER SIX YEARS OLD IS A FELONY PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR AS MUCH AS 7 YEARS.**

It is a crime for any one to peddle, ask alms, pick rags, etc., in company with a child. Many a woman peddling with a child in her arms has been arrested, the child taken from her, and sent to the Children's Society, and the goods which the woman was peddling sent to the property clerk. Maximum penalty 1 year in prison. Penal Law, Section 485.

Courts have the right of taking away children from parents who have treated them cruelly, or who have abandoned them. In addition to this, unnatural parents can be taken to court and punished by fine and imprisonment.

**LICENSES**—A person who is found trading as a peddler without a license or contrary to the terms of his license, or who refuses to produce his license on the demand of any officer or citizen, is guilty of a crime. Maximum penalty 1 year in prison. Penal Law, Section 1610.

**GAMES OF CHANCE**—All forms of gambling are prohibited in the state of New York. Maximum penalty 2 years in prison. Penal Law, Section 970.

**LOTTERIES**—It is a crime simply to have in one's possession any lottery ticket on any lottery conducted in this country or in any other country. Maximum penalty 2 years in prison. Penal Law, Section 957.

It is a crime to take part in the drawing of any lottery.—Maximum penalty 2 years in prison. Penal Law, Section 1372.

Or to sell lottery tickets.—Maximum penalty 1 year in prison. Penal Law, Section 1376.

Or to advertise any lottery by writing, printing, or circular letter. Maximum penalty 1 year in prison. Penal Law, Section 1374.

**CRIMES AGAINST THE FRANCHISE**—To procure a false certificate of naturalization with intent to vote at an election is a crime punishable by seven years imprisonment, or \$1,000 fine, or both.

A voter who receives a bribe, or a loan of money, or a promise of employment for the voter, or for any friend or relative of the voter, for voting or not voting, for registering or not registering, is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment of not less than one year, and loss of the right to vote for 5 years.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS**—IT IS A CRIME FOR A PERSON TO FAIL TO PROVIDE FOOD AND DRINK FOR HIS HORSE, OR ANOTHER MAN'S HORSE IN HIS CARE, OR TO WORK A HORSE HAVING A SORE UNDER HIS HARNESS, OR TO WORK A LAME HORSE. Penal Law, 185.

**ALL ACTS OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ARE NOW SEVERELY PUNISHED.**

**CONCEALED WEAPONS**—It is a crime to carry or possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung shot, sand club, or metal knuckles; or to carry or possess a dagger, dirk, or dangerous knife. There is no fixed rule with regard to the length of blade or the size of the knife, but the ordinary large knife, with a blade about the length of a man's middle finger, has frequently been regarded as a dangerous weapon. The penalty for breaking this law may be as much as seven years.

It has now become a serious crime for any one, who is not a citizen, to carry, or even possess in his own home, any firearm or dangerous weapon. The penalty may be as much as seven years in prison. This does not apply to authorized military or civil organizations when parading. Penal Law, Section 1897.

**BLACKMAIL AND THREATENING LETTERS**—It is a crime to obtain property from another when his consent is induced by a wrongful use of force or fear.

It is a crime to make, send or deliver any threaten-



ing letter to another with intent to gain money or other property thereby. Maximum penalty 15 years in prison. Penal Law, Section 856.

It is also a crime to make, send, or deliver any letter, postal card, or writing even containing no specific threat with intent thereby to cause annoyance to any person. Maximum penalty 1 year in prison. Penal Law, Section 551.

It is also against the law to send a demand for payment of a debt on a postal card.

**KIDNAPPING**—It is a very serious crime to lead, take, entice away, or detain a child under the age of sixteen years, with intent to keep or conceal it from its parents or guardians,—or to extort or obtain money or reward for its return. Maximum penalty in Missouri, capital punishment; in New York, fifty years. Penal Law, Section 1250.

**ILLEGAL USE OF TICKETS**—It is a crime to make any improper use of a transfer ticket of any street-car, subway or elevated line by buying such ticket from another person, or selling such ticket to another person, or by attempting to use the ticket after the time for which it is good has expired. Maximum penalty 1 year in prison. Penal Law, 1566.

**PUBLIC HYGIENE—IT IS A CRIME TO SPIT ON A SIDEWALK, THE FLOOR OF ANY STATION OF AN ELEVATED LINE OR OTHER RAILROAD, THE FLOOR OF ANY PUBLIC BUILDING, SUCH AS HALLS, CHURCHES, OR MARKETS, OR UPON THE FLOOR OF A STREET-CAR OR FERRY-BOAT. MAXIMUM PENALTY 1 YEAR IN PRISON. 173 SANITARY CODE.**

**SPITTING IS NOT ONLY A DISGUSTING HABIT; IT IS THE CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

**IT IS A CRIME TO BEAT OR SHAKE A MAT,**



MANUAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.  
School of Carpentry for Boys.



CARPET, RUG, OR GARMENT OUT OF A WINDOW, IN A STREET, OR IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE DUST THEREFROM PASSES INTO THE STREET OR INTO OCCUPIED PREMISES; TO SIFT OR AGITATE ANY LIME, ASHES, COAL, SAND, HAIR, OR FEATHERS, OR ANY LIGHT SUBSTANCE LIABLE TO BE BLOWN BY THE WIND, IN ANY PLACE WHERE PARTICLES THEREFROM PASS INTO THE STREET OR OCCUPIED PREMISES. EVEN ON ROOFS GREAT CARE MUST BE USED NOT TO SCATTER DUST.  
118 SANITARY CODE.

WASTE PAPER AND SWEEPINGS MUST NOT BE THROWN INTO THE STREET.

**IT IS A CRIME TO THROW GARBAGE OR ANY WASTE OUT OF THE WINDOW INTO THE STREET.**

It is a crime to keep a live chicken within the built-up sections of New York without a permit from the Board of Health, or to kill such chicken within the city limits.

PUBLIC SAFETY—IT IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN TO PLACE ANY INCUMBRANCE WHATSOEVER UPON A FIRE-ESCAPE. Those who violate this ordinance are liable to pay a fine of \$10.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG—It is everywhere a crime to desecrate the Flag of the United States, or to use it for advertising purposes.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS must be treated with great care. Removing pages for use at home, cutting or tearing a book is severely punished.

### **IMPORTANT LAWS ABOUT CHILDREN.**

REQUIRED ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL—All children between 6 and 14 who are in proper condition,

mentally and physically, to go to school, are required to attend instruction either at school, or by a competent teacher elsewhere, from October 1st to June 1st as many days as the public schools are in session. Children between 14 and 16 who are not at work must do the same. Boys between 14 and 16 who are at work, and who have not finished the elementary public school course, must go to night school not less than six hours a week, for not less than six weeks each year. Any child who violates these laws may be arrested and brought before the police magistrate for commitment to a truant school. If parents do not oblige their children to obey this law, they may be fined or imprisoned. This law is vigorously enforced.

**EMPLOYING CHILDREN UNLAWFULLY**—The laws of the state of New York, and of many other states, are very strict with regard to the kind of employment in which a child under the age of 16 years may participate. No one may employ a child under 14 in any business or service whatever during any part of the term when the public schools are in session. No child between 14 and 16 shall so be employed unless an employment certificate shall have been filed in the office of the employer at the place where the child is to work. This employment certificate is only issued by the Board of Health. The penalty for breaking this regulation is a fine of \$50 for each offense.

**HOURS OF LABOR—NO ONE UNDER 16 MAY WORK MORE THAN 9 HOURS IN ANY DAY.** No one under 18 may work more than 10 hours in any day. No one under 18 may operate a rapid elevator. Except on Saturdays and between December 15th and January 1st no girl between 16 and 21 may work in a store more than ten hours a day. No boy under 18 and no woman under 21 is allowed to clean machinery while in motion. **NO CHILD MAY WORK IN THE BASEMENT OF ANY STORE WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**THE NEWSBOY LAW**—No boy under 10 years of age may sell papers. Boys between 10 and 14 may do

so until 10 o'clock at night. No girl under 16 may sell papers at any time. No boy who is, or seems to be, under 14 may sell papers unless he has a permit and badge given to him by the District Superintendent of the Board of Education.

#### **PROHIBITED EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN—**

The law imposes a penalty upon any one who employs a child begging, in gathering or picking rags, collecting cigar stumps, bones or refuse from a market, in any peddling or wandering occupation, training him for exhibition as a rope walker, acrobat, wrestler, contortionist, horseback or bicycle rider. It is also against the law to exhibit an insane, idiotic, or deformed child. A person who sells tobacco in any of its forms to any child, actually or apparently under the age of 16 years, or who buys junk of children, commits a crime that is punishable by law.

Selling intoxicating liquors to a minor, whether for his own use or for that of another—or permitting a minor to remain in a place where such liquors are sold—is a crime.

#### **LAWS PROTECTING LABOR.**

The spirit of the country is highly individualistic and there has been little special legislation in behalf of labor, such as regulation of the hours of labor, insurance against accidents, sickness, old age.

In New York, as in nearly all the other states and under the Federal Government, eight hours is the limit of daily work allowed in the case of mechanics and laborers at employment for the state. The legal daily limit is ten hours for employees on street-cars and elevated roads and steam railroads, in brickyards, bakeries, drug stores, and factories making confectionery. Besides this, though not a matter of law, it is becoming the custom to limit the work of all manual trades to eight hours a day. **Women may not work in factories more than 10 hours a day.**

**WARNING—Labor unions are a necessity for most**

kinds of labor, yet each man has the right to decide for himself whether he shall join the union. Only peaceful means of persuasion may be used in labor difficulties. No matter how important or beneficial the object, force, violence, and threats make a man liable to arrest and imprisonment for assault.

**SWEATSHOPS**—No work on garments that are not to be laundered prior to sale is permitted in a dwelling house without special license. Violation of this law gives the owner of the house cause to bring action to dispossess the tenant.

### ACCIDENTS AND THE LAW.

I have said that there is no law compelling insurance against accidents. In case of an accident, however, that is caused by the negligence of the employer, the employee may legally collect compensatory damages, if he can prove: (1) that he did not in any way contribute to it by his own negligence, and (2) that he has not continued in his employment knowing that he was in danger, and (3) that no fellow workman has been responsible by having by his negligence contributed to the cause of the accident. But this is always difficult to prove.

**IMPORTANT ADVICE**—On account of this lack of legal protection, it is very important that the workman exercise the **greatest possible personal care and intelligence to avoid accidents**. This is all the more necessary if he knows no English, and is not likely to understand either written or spoken warning. Employers are often obliged by law to take the precautions necessary to protect their workmen from accidents during the execution of the work assigned to them. Let the employee before undertaking his work see to it that all such necessary precautions have been taken; and once he is at work, let him keep a sharp lookout for danger. Finally, let him absolutely refuse to work in a dangerous situation.

In case the workman should meet with an accident,

he should, at once, seek a lawyer, making sure that he finds an honest lawyer. If the workman is not able to do this himself, he should get some friend, or one of his witnesses, to do this for him, stating in detail how the accident happened, and giving a list of the full names of all the other witnesses. Beware of signing any papers, whatever, especially when accompanied by gifts, without a lawyer's advice. Beware of lawyers who come to you, and say they wish to help you.

### OTHER IMPORTANT LAWS.

**OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY**—Food, except uncooked meat, may be sold on Sunday, and meals may be supplied during any time of the day. The sale of prepared tobacco, milk, ice, and soda water is permitted where liquors are not kept. Fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may also be sold in a quiet way. Barber shops may be kept open until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. All other labor is forbidden.

The sale of alcoholic liquors of every kind is forbidden on Sunday, and the places in which such liquors are sold must be absolutely closed throughout the day. Exception is made of those places in which alcoholic liquors are sold as part of a meal.

All contracts made on Sunday are void, with the exception of those of charity and necessity. So, too, are legal documents—except wills—executed on Sunday, and these include promissory notes.

**LEGAL INTEREST**—In all of the states there are laws fixing the rate of interest which may be charged on loans. This legal rate differs in different states: In New York it is 6%. To charge more than the legal rate is usury, the penalties for which differ in different states.

**INSTALLMENT SALES**—According to the law of New York and of many other states, an article sold on the installment plan belongs to the seller until the last payment has been made. IT IS A CRIME TO DIS-



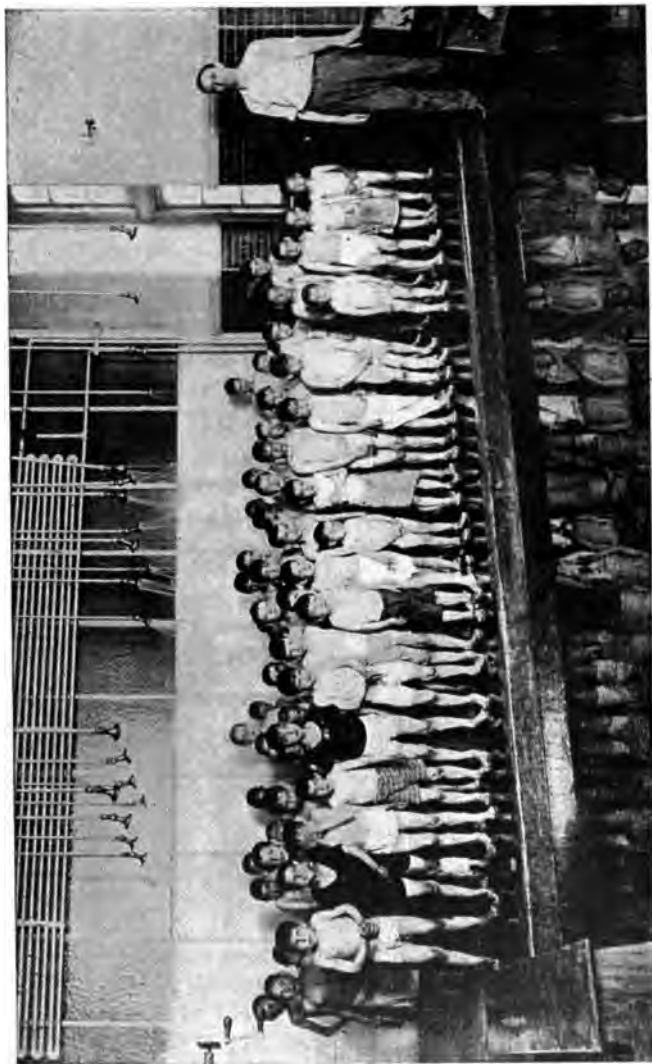
### **POSE OF SUCH PROPERTY BEFORE THE LAST PAYMENT HAS BEEN MADE.**

**DISPOSSESS**—When a landlord wishes to dispossess a tenant, he first makes application in court; the judge then sends a notice to the tenant to show cause why he should not move out on the day appointed in the notice, which must be not less than three nor more than five days after the notice is issued. If the tenant does not wish to leave he can go to court at that time. If it is a question of rent, and he is able to pay the money due and the costs of the court, or to give security for payment within 10 days, he can settle the matter in this way. If he has no money, and cannot give security to pay within the given time, he can usually obtain a stay of a few days before the final warrant is executed, in order that he may make some arrangement to go elsewhere. These rules apply to all rented premises.

### **MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.**

Marriage licenses are required in all states and territories except Alaska, New Jersey (if residents, otherwise required), New Mexico, South Carolina. California requires man and woman both to appear and be examined under oath. These licenses are freely granted, without the difficulty of many formalities as required in many countries of Europe. Marriages in all states may be celebrated either religiously, by any minister of religion, or civilly, by the state officer who is empowered by law to perform marriage. And it is the duty of the minister or state officer to register the marriage with the proper authorities. But in many of the states, marriages between whites and negroes, or those of negro descent, or between whites and Indians, or whites and Chinese, are forbidden and punishable. In other states, marriage is forbidden between persons who are seriously defective or seriously diseased, either mentally or physically.

The marriage of a Jew contracted in America is recognized as valid everywhere in Europe, if it has been



READY FOR THE PLUNGE.  
How New York Public Schools Care for the Health of Their Pupils.



celebrated according to the formalities prescribed by American law. A marriage celebrated in any state of the United States by any Rabbi, or other minister of religion, is valid everywhere without the civil marriage that some European countries require when celebrated at home between their own subjects. But all immigrants are strongly advised, in their own interests, to guarantee their own civil rights and the rights of their heirs, to see that their certificate of marriage is carefully and exactly filled out in all its details. It is very important to preserve this with great care, no matter whether they intend to remain in the United States, or return to Europe.

**BIRTHS**—It is the duty of every doctor or midwife who has assisted at the birth of a child, or if neither doctor nor midwife should have been present, of the parent or guardian, to file a notice of the birth within thirty days in the local office of the Board of Health, giving the name of the child, the date, and the names of the parents. The state does not use these records for enforcing military service, or for other forms of oppression. There is no conscription in the United States.

**DEATHS**—A corpse may not be taken from one city to another, or buried, without permission of the Board of Health. This may only be had upon the certificate of the doctor who had care of the deceased, or of other responsible person attesting the name of the deceased, the time and circumstances of his death.

The violation of this law is punished by imprisonment.

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR THE HEALTH.**

The conditions of life in America are not the same as they are in Europe; and because immigrants are not familiar with them, they are apt to suffer greatly in consequence—particularly on their first arrival. They meet with accidents because our civilization depends far more upon machinery than that to which they have

been used. They fall victims to disease because of difference in working and living conditions.

A workingman's capital is a strong, well body. But when men live crowded together, as they do in our tenement houses and in the shanties of a camp, their vitality is lowered, and they become ready subjects to such diseases as pneumonia, and, what is far worse, consumption. A great many immigrants who have been strong and well on their arrival in this country have died from tuberculosis within three years of their coming.

To avoid disease and lowered vitality you should keep very clean, eat well, sleep in well-ventilated rooms, and live much in the open air.

It is never dangerous in America to sleep with your windows open. If there are mosquitos put nets on the windows. **PREVENTION IS THE BEST CURE FOR DISEASE. AVOID BAD AIR, BAD FOOD, BAD WATER, BAD HABITS.**

**RULES OF HEALTH**—Clean water, clean food, clean bodies, clean clothes, clean houses, clean streets keep us healthy.

**Keep your hands clean, especially for eating. Long, dirty finger nails may be the pasture land of myriads of germs.**

**Cleanliness, with sunlight, and plenty of fresh air protect the well and help cure the sick. They are often the best medicines.**

**Eat heartily of different kinds of food. Variety of food is necessary.**

**Avoid strong drinks. Strong drinks make weak men. DRINK A GOOD DEAL OF WATER EACH DAY.** Water aids digestion and circulation. Water carries away the waste of the body. But the water that you drink should be pure. When it is impure, it causes typhoid fever and other diseases. If possible drink well water, but the well must not be near a stable or other outbuildings that might take sewerage into it. If the water does not look clear, be sure to boil it be-

fore using, because boiling removes dangerous qualities that might cause disease.

**BATHING** removes the dirt that stops up the pores of the body. Bathing washes away dead skin, the perspiration and other waste of the body. Bathing makes the skin clean and soft. It gives tone and strength to the whole body. Bathing prolongs life. **BATHE THE WHOLE BODY ONCE EVERY DAY.**

**AT THE MARKET**—Buy only fresh meat and fresh fish.

Do not buy bread and cake at dirty bakeries.

Are your grocer and butcher **cleanly** in person? Are their clerks **cleanly**?

Does your grocer keep his butter and milk in **clean**, cold places, and are they covered? Select a milk man who has **clean** hands, **clean** clothes, **clean** wagon, **clean** cans, **clean** bottles. Tuberculosis kills 5,000,000 people annually. It may be carried through infected milk. Do not forget that **dirty milk may kill the baby.**

Canned meats must be free from mold and greenish hue when opened. If the top of the can is raised in the centre, the meat has begun to spoil and should not be eaten.

Don't buy bargain-counter food.

**IN THE KITCHEN**—Keep all food covered in ice-box or cupboard. Do not leave milk uncovered anywhere. Do not leave milk in a warm room or unchilled ice-box. Protect it from flies.

Wash thoroughly all meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit before using.

**DISHES SHOULD BE CLEAN**, and food fresh cooked.

**THE COOK'S HANDS MUST BE CLEAN.** Typhoid fever and other diseases have been contracted from dirty hands.

Keep flies out of your house, especially the kitchen. Grease and dirt attract them. They cause many diseases. Bugs and mice carry infection; they never stay in clean places.

**SWEEPING AND DUSTING**—Dust contains germs

that cause disease. When you sweep or dust make as little dust as possible. The best way to sweep is to moisten a newspaper, tear it into small pieces, and scatter these upon the floor. This will catch the dust, and hold it fast as you go over the room with the broom. The best way to dust is to use slightly moistened cloths and wash them when you have finished.

### **GENERAL ADVICE.**

It is the duty of the citizen to do everything possible for the good health of himself and his fellows. Garbage and ashes should be dumped promptly into the receptacles provided for them. Where conditions are not hygienic either in the care of water-closets, the disposal of garbage, or the plumbing of houses, complaint should promptly and freely be made to the Board of Health. This is the American way. And in America you should do as Americans do.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH in all American cities has great power given to it. It can oblige people to keep their houses and living-rooms in a sanitary condition. It has power to force employers to keep their shops and factories in a sanitary condition. In every American city it watches to see that food is properly kept in the stores where it is sold. In the case of large cities it sends its inspectors to visit every part of the country from which the milk supply of the city is drawn. It publishes for gratuitous distribution circulars—in New York and in some other places printed in Yiddish—that tell about the care of babies, of their feeding, and the use of pasteurized milk, which has saved thousands of lives. Other circulars tell about the treatment of different diseases like consumption, the care and preparation of food, and general living conditions. These things may all be had freely, and are very important to those who do not understand the conditions of life in America.

The Board of Health also watches over the children in school, and by means of its doctors makes frequent examinations of the eyes, ears, teeth, throat, etc., of the

children. The sickly child is always behind in his studies. Only well children make progress.

The large cities of the United States offer **MANY ADVANTAGES THAT MAKE FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE**, all paid for by the taxes. There are many large public baths that make cleanliness possible for people who have no opportunity for bathing at home. They are very popular with city dwellers. There are playgrounds for children, with open air gymnasiums for men and boys. In New York there are recreation piers built out into the river, where mothers can take their small children during the hot weather, and where it is pleasant to promenade in the evening, and often upon these piers excellent concerts are given. Public parks with their frequent concerts give the city dweller opportunities for rest and for breathing the fresh country air.

**IN SICKNESS**—Beware of the Medical Institutes that advertise in the newspapers, that pretend to cure every kind of disease, even those that are incurable. They will take your money and often make your disease worse.

Beware of patent medicines—particularly those for children.

When you are sick, go to a hospital or to a dispensary. American hospitals are supported by the taxes and by the gifts of the wealthy. They are entirely free to the poor. They are splendidly equipped, and in them rich and poor are treated with equal skill and tenderness. Besides general hospitals, in all large cities, there are a great variety of special hospitals: Maternity hospitals and hospitals for children, as well as hospitals for special diseases: cancer, tuberculosis, contagious diseases, for diseases of ear, eye, throat, etc. In New York there are several important Jewish hospitals with free dispensaries and nurses, who visit the sick in their own homes. Nearly all are provided with Kosher kitchens. None of them take cases of contagious or infectious diseases. Among them are: Beth Israel Hospital, 70 Jefferson Street; Har Moriah Hos-



pital, 138 East 2nd Street; People's Hospital, 203 Second Avenue; Beth David Hospital, 246 East 82d Street; Mount Sinai Hospital, Madison Avenue and 100th Street; Lebanon Hospital, Westchester and Caldwell Avenues; Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.

**CONSUMPTION**—In the great majority of cases consumption, once considered incurable, is not a fatal disease. It can nearly always be cured if its presence is recognized early. If you are troubled with continual coughing and catarrh, you may be in danger, and should immediately consult a doctor or go to a hospital or dispensary for examination. If you then find you have tuberculosis, do not be swindled by advertised cures, specifics and "special methods"—the remedies so widely advertised in the newspapers. The only cures are pure air and sunshine, outdoor life, and nourishing food. The Board of Health in New York, and in many other cities, publishes the rules in Yiddish for its care. If you have not the means to procure the attention of a skillful physician, go to any public hospital. The Jewish hospitals all have clinics for the treatment of the tuberculous poor, and provide in case of need for sending them to sanatoria in the country.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**—It is the duty of the doctor in charge of one ill with contagious disease to report the nature of the disease to the Board of Health. The Board of Health may isolate any person sick of a contagious disease. If a landlord rents an apartment knowing it to be contaminated, without making declaration of the fact to the one taking the lease, he is responsible for all damages incurred by reason of the infection. Persons sick with contagious disease may be carried to a hospital and held there. One sick with contagious disease is liable to be punished if he exposes himself or another similarly sick in any public place.

**VACCINATION**—Vaccination is not required by law, but the man who is not vaccinated may be prevented from entering the country, and unvaccinated children are liable to be excluded from school.

### **SAVINGS BANKS.**

It is dangerous to carry money in your pocket or to leave it at home. It is also dangerous to entrust it to the so-called private banks. During one year alone, from September, 1907, to September 1, 1908, nineteen of these private bankers in New York City alone absconded, and their depositors, mostly poor workmen, lost the enormous sum of \$553,684.08.

But savings banks everywhere in the United States are under the constant supervision of the state, and your money with them is entirely safe. An account can be opened with as small a sum as \$1, and they will accept deposits up to the amount of \$3,000. In New York City the savings banks generally pay interest at the rate of 4% per annum. They are often open certain evenings of the week. By the law of New York women and children have the control of their savings bank account.

Savings banks are instituted for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving on the part of the people. The deposit with them regularly of a small sum soon accumulates, with interest, to a large amount. Ten cents deposited each day with interest at 4% will amount in five years to \$197.70; twenty-five cents each day for five years to \$494.25; fifty cents each day to \$988.50.

The United States Government has established a Postal Savings system, by means of which any person over ten years of age can deposit money at a Post Office with the guaranty of the Government for its repayment. Withdrawals can be made at any time without notice, and interest at two per cent is paid for each year that the money remains on deposit. No one can deposit more than \$100 in any one month, nor have more than \$500 on deposit in his account. The service was established at all large Post Offices in 1911 and is to be extended to all Post Offices where Money Orders are sold.

### **SENDING MONEY.**

There are only three safe ways of sending money either abroad or within the United States. Send money exclusively in one of these three ways.

**POSTAL MONEY ORDERS** — A simple way for those who only understand Yiddish, because we have printed a facsimile of the official blanks at pages 54 and 56. These money orders may be obtained at about thirty-eight thousand post offices in the United States. The system is very economical and simple.

**FEES TO RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, GERMANY**—The charge varies from 25c. for \$10 to \$1 for each \$100 transmitted. The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be issued is \$100, but there is no limit to the number of international money orders which may be issued in one day to the same remitter in favor of the same payee. Attention must be given to the following rules: The full address of the payee must be given. This must include the street and number, if he lives in a city. If payment is to be made to a married woman or widow, her husband's name should be given as well as her maiden name. Money Orders may be filled out in Russian or German characters, but Hebrew characters must not be used.

**WITHIN THE UNITED STATES** and our island possessions, also including Canada and most of the West India Islands, the rate is three cents for each ten dollars transmitted, and again the maximum amount for which a single money order may be issued is one hundred dollars.

2. **FOR THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND ENGLISH**, the American Express Company sends money anywhere within the United States or abroad very cheaply and safely.

3. **ALMOST ANY NATIONAL BANK AND ALMOST ANY SAVINGS BANK OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY** will also send your money cheaply and safely.

**SPECIAL NOTICE—USE NO OTHER MEANS**

# RUSSIA.

(No. 6701./.)

(Application for International Order payable in Russia).

Advice sent through the Exchange Office at

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Stamp in issuing  
office.

	U. S. MONEY.	FOREIGN MONEY.
No. ....	Amount, \$ ...	Roubles ..... cop. ....
No. ....	Amount, \$ ...	Roubles ..... cop. ....

(Space above this line is for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him.)

Application for **International Money Order** **PAYABLE IN RUSSIA.**  
(Заявление о Международном Денежном Порядке) (Подлежащий уплате во России)

(Space below to be filled in by the applicant, or by some person for him.)

(Восполните следующие данные сами или просите заполнить вас какого-нибудь агента).

Date, \_\_\_\_\_ 190

(Восполнить число и месяц).

For the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars

На сумму

and \_\_\_\_\_ Cents.

Payable to \_\_\_\_\_

Платится.

(Восполнить имя и фамилию адресата).

ADDRESS  
Адрес  
получателя

No. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Street,  
№ дома \_\_\_\_\_ по \_\_\_\_\_ улице  
Town (or City) of \_\_\_\_\_  
Город или местечко  
District, \_\_\_\_\_  
Уезд  
Province, \_\_\_\_\_  
Губерния или область  
Country, \_\_\_\_\_  
Страна

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_

Послан

(Восполнить имя и фамилию отправителя).

ADDRESS  
Адрес  
отправителя

No. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Street  
№ дома \_\_\_\_\_ по \_\_\_\_\_ улице  
Town or City, \_\_\_\_\_  
Город или местечко  
State of \_\_\_\_\_  
Штат

(See other side)  
(Об обороте).

POSTAL MONEY ORDER BLANK—PAYABLE IN RUSSIA.



**EXCEPT THOSE ABOVE INDICATED FOR SENDING YOUR MONEY.**

### **POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS.**

**TO RUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND TO ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE DOMESTIC RATES—**

Letters, manuscripts—anything in a sealed envelope—pay five cents an ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce.

Postal cards, single two cents each, double four cents each.

Postal cards with no writing except the address (not even the date), one cent.

Registered letters pay the usual rate, five cents for each ounce, and in addition, ten cents for registration.

Papers and periodicals, books and printed matter, one cent for each two ounces.

**ANYWHERE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, and to Guam, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Tutuila, the Canal Zone and to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama:**

Letters, manuscripts, and anything sealed, two cents for each ounce or fraction.

**This rate also applies to letters for Germany, Great Britain and Ireland.**

Postal cards one cent.

Newspapers and periodicals one cent for each four ounces or fraction.

Miscellaneous printed matter and books, one cent for each two ounces or fraction.

**SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTERS—**Placing ten cents in stamps upon an envelope in addition to the regular postage, and writing in a clear hand beneath them "Special Delivery," secures immediate delivery of the letter within the carrier-delivery limit of the city free delivery, and within one mile of any other United States post office.

**REGISTRATION—**Registration provides for safe transmission and correct delivery. The United States

registered mails go to every post office in the world. All valuable letters and parcels, with valuable contents, should be sent registered. Registry fee is ten cents in addition to the regular rate, whether for foreign or domestic mail. Do not forget to keep the receipt given you for your letter. Without extra cost, every registered letter, or parcel prepaid at the letter rate, mailed at, and addressed to any United States post office, is insured against loss up to a value of twenty-five dollars. Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office or at any post office station. Post offices and postal stations are open for registration from nine in the morning until six at night.

**PARCELS POST—FOREIGN**—Sending parcels to Germany, Austria and most foreign countries the rate is twelve cents a pound or fraction. The limit of weight is eleven pounds. The registration fee is ten cents. Parcels can only be sent to Russia by prepaying letter rates—five cents an ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce. Such parcels are subject to the inspection as well as to the regulations of the Russian Post Office.

**WITHIN THE UNITED STATES**—The parcels post service is very limited. The post office forwards merchandise of every description at a rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction, but each package must not exceed four pounds in weight.

Parcels of any size, or weight, which do not contain explosives or perishable goods, may be sent by any one of many express companies. The most important of these are:

Adams' Express Company		
American	"	"
National	"	"
Pacific	"	"
Southern	"	"
United States Express Company		
Wells, Fargo & Company		

Their rates do not differ greatly, and often are about

(Form No. 6001)

## Post Office Department

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL  
DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Stamp of Issuing Office

The Postmaster  
will insert

DOLLARS	CENTS

here \_\_\_\_\_  
the office drawn on, when the office named by  
the remitter in the body of this application is not a Money Order Office.

Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him.

### Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary,  
by another person for him

Amount

\_\_\_\_\_ Dollars \_\_\_\_\_ Cents

Pay to } \_\_\_\_\_  
Order of } \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of person or firm for whom order is intended)

Whose } \_\_\_\_\_  
Address } \_\_\_\_\_  
is } No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street

Post } \_\_\_\_\_  
Office } \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Sender)

Address } \_\_\_\_\_  
of } \_\_\_\_\_  
sender } No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street

**PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE**

To be filled by the  
sender or by someone  
in his stead, but not  
by an employee of  
the Post Office. For  
the sum of

Name of the person  
to whom payment is  
to be made.

Address.

The name of the  
sender.

Address.

**POSTAL MONEY ORDER BLANK—PAYABLE IN THE UNITED STATES.**





the same as those of the post office. They have branches in even the smallest towns in the United States.

### **TELEGRAMS.**

The telegraph service is by private companies and not by the government.

**WITHIN THE UNITED STATES**—The rates vary according to distance. It is always a fixed rate for the first ten words, and so much in addition for each additional word. The name, address, and signature are sent without charge.

**ABROAD**—The rate varies for different countries. To Russia the rate from New York City is forty-three cents for each word; to Austria thirty-two cents; to Germany twenty-five cents.

### **THE MONEY USED IN THE UNITED STATES.**

In the United States the unit of money is the dollar. The dollar is divided into 100 cents. The money current in the United States is of gold, silver, nickel, copper, and paper bills, of one—two—five—ten and more dollars each. There is no difference in value between silver, gold and paper. The gold dollar has precisely the same value as that of paper, and vice versa. Indeed, the paper is usually preferred to the gold and silver, because of the ease with which it can be carried. The smaller coins are the "quarters," of the value of twenty-five cents, and the "dime," of the value of ten cents. There is the small coin of nickel called the "nickel," of the value of five cents—this must not be confused with the quarter—, and one of copper called the "penny," of the value of one cent. The dollar is the smallest gold coin, but there are other coins of gold of two and one-half dollars, five, ten, and twenty dollars.

# **Names of States and Territories with their Abbreviations, Capitals, Population, and Area**

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STATE	ABBREVIATED	CAPITAL	POPULATION	AREA IN SQUARE MILES
Alabama	Ala.	Montgomery	2,138,093	52,250
Alaska Territory	A. T.	Juneau	64,356	590,84
Arizona	Ariz.	Phoenix	204,354	113,020
Arkansas	Ark.	Little Rock	1,574,449	53,880
California	Calif.	Sacramento	2,377,549	158,360
Colorado	Col.	Denver	799,024	103,925
Connecticut	Conn.	Hartford	1,114,756	4,990
Delaware	Del.	Dover	202,322	2,050
District of Columbia	D. C.	Washington	331,069	70
Florida	Fla.	Tallahassee	751,139	58,680
Georgia	Ga.	Atlanta	2,609,121	59,475
Hawaii Territory	Hai. T.	Honolulu	191,909	6,740
Idaho	Ida.	Boise	325,594	84,800
Illinois	Ill.	Springfield	5,638,591	56,650
Indiana	Ind.	Indianapolis	2,700,876	36,350
Iowa	Ia.	Des Moines	2,224,771	56,025
Kansas	Kan.	Topeka	1,690,949	82,080
Kentucky	Ky.	Frankfort	2,289,905	40,400
Louisiana	La.	Baton Rouge	1,656,388	48,720
Maine	Me.	Augusta	742,371	33,040
Maryland	Md.	Annapolis	1,295,346	12,210
Massachusetts	Mass.	Boston	3,365,416	8,315
Michigan	Mich.	Lansing	2,810,173	58,915
Minnesota	Minn.	St. Paul	2,075,708	83,365
Mississippi	Miss.	Jackson	1,797,114	46,810



THE LITTLE MOTHERS OF THE FUTURE.  
Teaching Household Work in the Public Schools of New York.



STATE	ABBREVIATED	CAPITAL	POPULATION	AREA IN SQUARE MILES
Missouri	Mo.	Jefferson City	3,293,335	69,415
Montana	Mont.	Helena	376,053	146,080
Nebraska	Neb.	Lincoln	1,192,214	77,510
Nevada	Nev.	Carson City	81,875	110,700
New Hampshire	N. H.	Concord	430,572	9,305
New Jersey	N. J.	Trenton	2,537,167	7,185
New Mexico	N. Mex.	Santa Fe	327,301	122,580
New York	N. Y.	Albany	9,113,279	49,170
North Carolina	N. C.	Raleigh	2,206,287	52,250
North Dakota	N. D.	Bismarck	577,056	70,795
Ohio	Ohio	Columbus	4,767,121	41,060
Oklahoma	Okla.	Cuthrie	1,657,155	70,507
Oregon	Ore.	Salem	672,765	96,030
Pennsylvania	Penn.	Harrisburg	7,665,111	45,215
Rhode Island	R. I.	Providence	542,610	1,250
South Carolina	S. C.	Columbia	1,515,400	30,570
South Dakota	S. D.	Pierre	583,888	77,650
Tennessee	Tenn.	Nashville	2,184,789	42,050
Texas	Tex.	Austin	3,896,542	265,780
Utah	Utah	Salt Lake City	375,351	84,970
Vermont	Vt.	Montpelier	355,956	9,565
Virginia	Va.	Richmond	2,061,612	42,450
Washington	Wash.	Olympia	1,141,990	69,180
West Virginia	W. Va.	Charleston	1,221,119	24,780
Wisconsin	Wis.	Madison	2,333,860	56,040
Wyoming	Wyo.	Cheyenne	145,965	97,890

## THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

English measures are used in the United States, and are as follows:—

### Long Measure.

12 inches = 1 foot	1 inch = .025 metre
3 feet = 1 yard	1 foot = .30 metre
1760 yards (5,280 feet)	1 yard = .91 metre
= 1 mile	1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

### Square Measure.

144 square inches = 1 square foot; 1 square foot = .09 square metre.
9 square feet = 1 square yard; 1 square yard = .84 square metre.
4840 square yards = 1 acre; 1 acre = 4046.71 square metres.
640 acres = 1 square mile; 1 acre = .4047 hectar; 1 square mile = 2.58 square kilometres.

### Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 1 cubic foot = .028 cubic metre.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard; 1 cubic yard = .76 cubic metre.

### Dry Measure.

2 pints = 1 quart	1 pint = .55 litres
8 quarts = 1 peck	1 quart = 1.1 litres
4 pecks = 1 bushel	1 peck = 8.8 litres
1 bushel = 35 litres	

### Liquid Measure.

4 gills = 1 pint	1 pint = .47 litre
2 pints = 1 quart	1 quart = .95 litre
4 quarts = 1 gallon	1 gallon = 3.8 litres
31½ gallons = 1 barrel	1 barrel = 1.19 hektolitres
2 barrels = 1 hogshead	



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The Chemistry Class.





**Weight.**

16 ounces = 1 pound	1 ounce = 28 grams
2000 pounds = 1 ton	1 pound = .45 kilogram
1 ton = .91 metric ton	

**PASSPORTS.**

As is well known, passports cannot at present be issued to Jews giving them the right of entering Russia. Though few other countries now require passports, yet it is important for the traveller to be provided with one. It is useful for identification in case of falling under police suspicion, as well as for procuring your registered letters at a post office, which otherwise is sometimes difficult. A passport will also often obtain admittance to museums, and similar sight-seeing places on days when they are closed to the general public.

Jews, who are naturalized American citizens and wish to go abroad, and desire to be furnished with a passport, should make the request for it to "The Passport Division, Washington, D. C.", accompanying their request with their naturalization papers and one dollar. To those who are subjects of Germany or Austria, and who wish a German or Austrian passport, the German or Austrian consuls in the different cities in the United States issue consular passports. These confer the same powers and privileges as the passports that are issued by the competent authority in Europe.

**SPECIAL ADVICE TO THE IMMIGRANT.**

BEWARE of swindling expressmen, cabmen, guides, agents of steamships and hotels, solicitors, porters, men who say they are journalists or lawyers. BEWARE of loan sharks and usurers.

BEWARE OF NOTARIES—The duty of a notary in the United States is almost confined to that of witnessing signatures to legal documents. It requires no legal education whatever. Many notaries are ignorant men, and do not know how to draw up the documents that pass through their offices to be witnessed.

BEWARE of people whose friendship is too easily

made. Swindlers abound on ship and ashore. Do not trust strangers who offer to change your money for you, to buy your ticket, or to put your property together with theirs. Appearances are often deceptive. Do not carry your money with you. Deposit it in a savings bank. Trust none of those who crowd around you on your first arrival and declare themselves your protectors, friends. Those who call themselves bankers are often adventurers. Ask in New York how many Jews have lost money in such ways.

**GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN SHOULD BEWARE** of strange men who offer them well-paid positions or who propose marriage to them. They should know the character and position of men who insist upon having money as a condition of marriage. Such men are often swindlers, take the money and disappear.

**MOTHERS!** The home should be made a happy place to which the young people will bring their friends. Encourage your daughter to introduce to you all her men friends. Win her confidence by sympathy with her desire for proper amusement and pretty clothes. Do not prevent her attending dances held in respectable halls, but insist upon her returning home early. Be sure you know the conditions of your daughter's employment. See that it is suited to her ability and taste. Do not take your children to Court for commitment to an institution. Learn English so that you may understand American customs and be more helpful to your children.

**BE CAREFUL** in making and accepting change until you know good money from counterfeit, and until you can count American money easily.

**BEWARE** of mining companies and real estate agents that advertise in the newspapers.

Never buy steamship tickets on the installment plan.

Workmen should not invest in speculative enterprises. They should put their money in a savings bank. A workingman's money is precious. It has been earned by the sweat of his brow.

Once again I say: If you are ill never go to a medical



LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.  
STATUE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Since 1880 More Than Seventeen Million Immigrants Have Entered the  
United States. Most of Them Have Passed by This Statue.



institute, and do not trust doctors whom you do not see. If you have an accident happen to you while you are at work, go at once to find an honest lawyer.

Be particular about your appearance. Look out for your personal cleanliness and that of your family. Dress well and eat better.

A Jew, like any other foreigner, is appreciated when he lives the American social life. Until then he counts for nothing. Join American clubs, read American papers. Try to adapt yourself to the manners, and customs, and habits of the American people. Have your name placed on the roll of the league or union of your trade.

Give up all prejudices, and remember that all workmen are brothers, it matters not in what nation of the world they were born.

Become an American citizen as soon as you can. It is an excellent thing for a Jew to join a military company, a regiment of the National Guard. There is no conscription in the United States. Military service is entirely voluntary, and is for a short term. Its duties are chiefly confined to the evenings, cost little and take little time. Membership gives social advantages, and the opportunity of healthful exercise in athletic games and drills is very important to a man who lives in a great city. This service also makes the Jew better understood and appreciated by Americans.

Be proud of your race, your birth and your family. Never change your name except when absolutely necessary to simplify it for English pronunciation. When you do change your name, be sure you have proper legal authority for doing so.

The immigrant's best chance is not in New York. It is in the interior. And not until you know the interior can you know much of true American democracy and the political success of the Republic. Do not judge America by conditions in New York City. Wait and know before judging. Then become a citizen and help us make conditions better.

Thus you will be respected, welcomed in America.

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